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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE DOGS OF WAR

Will Be Turned Loose Upon Chile Next Week

UNLESS THE APOLOGY IS FORTHCOMING

And from Present Appearances It Will Not Come.

THE DAY'S WORK IN CONGRESS

Results in the Passage of Mr. Holman's Resolutions Declaring for National Economy.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—[Special.]—A very large war cloud is hovering over Washington today.

Indeed, every indication now points to war with Chile.

So far the little South American republic has given no official intimation that she intends to offer an apology.

President Harrison has determined to wait no longer, and unless Chile is very quick to make the amende, she will find a score of American war vessels in her waters within less than thirty days.

In Favor of War.

The president called his cabinet together this morning to discuss the situation. All the members were present, and all, except Mr. Blaine and Mr. Elkins, were decidedly in favor of war, unless Chile makes an immediate and humble apology. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Elkins found that the president and other members were so decided in favor of prompt and decisive action on the part of our government, that they said but little in opposition to the views expressed by Mr. Harrison.

The president notified the members of his cabinet that he intended to send the entire Chilean correspondence, accompanied by a special message, to congress on either Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

Time to Fight.

Mr. Harrison further announced to his cabinet that he believed the country would uphold him in a vigorous policy just now. He believed that the democrats, as well as the republicans, were in favor of immediate and emphatic action, and that this message to congress would be to the point. In other words, he will probably state that it is time for our government to issue its ultimatum demanding immediate separation from Chile and allow that government to choose between an apology and a declaration of war.

Chile is an arrogant little republic. Its people seem to think that it could whip the United States navy without half trying, and it is generally believed here that our government makes finding and emphatic demand upon the Chilean minister, that it will decline to make the reparation called for. In that event there will be nothing left for the president and congress to do but to declare war, and immediately despatch all our available vessels of war to Chilean waters. Besides sending our naval forces, the Pacific mail steamship vessels, which are subsidized by this government, can be utilized in transferring infantry.

30,000 Men Can Be Landed.

It is said by the officials of the war and navy departments that an army of 10,000 men could be carried to Chile within thirty days or, perhaps, less time. The officials of the war and navy departments are anxious for a war with Chile, and none of them seem to have any doubt but that war will be declared very soon.

The navy department, especially, is making almost as active preparations as if war had actually been declared. The forces in some of the navy yards have been increased, and orders have been issued for all work on vessels to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Extra quantities of every description of ammunition have been ordered shipped to San Francisco, and, indeed, everything has been gotten in readiness as rapidly as possible for our vessels to enter into actual war service.

Wants Ex-Confederates to Have a Chance.

Colonel Herbert, of Alabama, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, is evidently of the opinion that we are to have war, and he is anxious that ex-confederate soldiers shall have an opportunity to do some fighting in the United States army or navy.

In order to allow this, he has introduced a bill in the house repealing the section of the revised statutes which prevents the appointment as army officers of all those who served in the late confederate army. Colonel Herbert says the passage of this bill will put the government in a position where it can call into service the veterans of the south as well as the north, and avail itself of the service of some of the gallant soldiers of the late confederate army.

Colonel Holman withdrew his motion to reconsider, saying he had come to the conclusion that the second resolution was broad enough to cover any and all proper legal appropriations. It would include all such legislation as private pension bills and the like.

Colonel Henderson, of Iowa, inquired whether a separate vote could be had on each resolution, and, on receiving an affirmative reply, demanded a division of the question. This demand, after consultation with Mr. Dingley, of Maine, he withdrew, but it was immediately repeated by Mr. Tracey, of New York. So the bill was passed, and became the first resolution, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That, in the judgment of this house, the granting of subsidies or bounties by congress in money, public lands, or by endowment, or by grants of a similar nature to any private or corporative industries or enterprises or corporations independent of the question of the constitutional power of congress to make such grants, is a violation of the principles of the constitution, and that the spirit of our republican institutions, as it directly tends to create and foster the wealth of favored classes at the expense of the whole people, and to deprive the poor of the means of manifestly furnishing facilities for the enlargement of great private estates—a policy which the government of the people cannot justify or sustain, encourage by any form of favoritism in legislation."

It was adopted—yeas, 229; nays, 40.

The question was then taken on the second resolution, Mr. Lynch, of Wisconsin, making a vain effort to present a substitute. The resolution is as follows:

"In view of the present condition of the treasury, and because an efficient and honest government can only be assured by the frugal expenditure of public funds, it is the opinion of the committee that the amount of expenditures under any and all conditions, leads inevitably to venal and corrupt methods in public affairs, no money ought to be appropriated by the government for any unnecessary expenditure. It is intensely necessary to carry on the several departments frugally, efficiently and honestly administered."

The resolution was agreed to—yeas, 164; nays, 93.

Clerks reminded him of an old story in which the wolves asked the shepherds to throw the dogs to them in the interest of the sheep.

"Suppose these departments," said he, "should ask the house to abolish these committees appointed to examine their expenditures, would you do it? No, we will not call off the watch dogs of the treasury. The people demand that we closely scrutinize all expenditures. Let us give these committees every facility that they may do the work demanded by the people, and know how that billion dollars was expended. Let us not stifle the voice of the people by cutting off the instruments of investigation. If the expenditures have not been honestly administered, we should know it. I am in favor of retrenchment, but I do not propose to begin by cutting off the means of accomplishing it. Will this house stuffify itself by appointing these committees, and then say to them we don't expect you to do anything. There is no need of your services."

Joe Wheeler and Boutelle.

There is some talk here tonight of a possible personal encounter between General Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, and Mr. Boutelle, of Maine. During the debate today over the clerkship resolution, Mr. Boutelle made one of the most vicious speeches ever heard upon the floor of the house. Indeed, the Maine man resorted to the most bitter characteristics of General Joe Wheeler, and attempted to hold him up to the ridicule of the house on account of his manner of delivering a speech and alleged defects in his voice. Mr. Boutelle had evidently prepared the speech last night in reply to a speech delivered by General Wheeler on the Holman resolution yesterday.

"There was more of history and far condensed in yesterday afternoon's proceedings than I have ever witnessed before in a week," said Boutelle. "There was our volatile friend from Alabama, General Wheeler, a gentleman who always leaps upon the back of the greatest questions of debate, to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm with an impetuosity which reminds one of the manner in which a representative of the Darwinian theory would ride upon the trick elephant in a circus."

"He started out yesterday morning to 'hurl' something or other back 'with scorn,' but he omitted to lubricate sufficiently his 'hurler,' and in some way or other got into a difficulty before he was through. He opened out like a callopus on a Mississippi river steamboat, and his wound up like a sandpiper in the last stages of asthma. He reminded me of one of those modern patent dolls of Edison's with a phonograph inside. Those of you who have ever practiced with that instrument may remember that sometimes an imperfect cylinder is shoved into the machine, so that from the full diapason of a brass band you run down to a feeble squeak, when the diaphragm needle gets out of the groove. From the way the gentleman started and the way he ended, I was afraid something had broken inside of him. The loquacity of his serial flight, and the suddenness of its descent reminded me for being lowered when he sent me up in a balloon once and walked back."

During the delivery of these remarks the house was naturally convulsed with laughter as every sentence provoked it. Boutelle then attacked Mr. Dockery, and concluded by an attack upon Judge Holman, in which he told Holman was throwing out a cloud of proclamations without regard to performances to succeed, proposing to deal with this great nation and its illustrious responsibilities and destinies as though it was a nickel-in-the-slot machine, and even then trying to beat the machine by dropping a bogus nickel in the slot.

General Wheeler was not in the house during the attack upon him, but when he learned of it later the general was indignant that he should have been referred to in such a manner, and regretted that he was not on hand to make reply. He will perhaps make reply later, either on the floor or to Boutelle personally. The chances are he will content himself by denouncing Boutelle personally.

Covered with Snow.

The streets of Washington are covered with snow today, and hundreds of sleighs are chancing each other about the streets. There are sleighs of all kinds from the handsomest, costing several thousand dollars, to the home-made sleighs. Conspicuous among them was the elegant imported sleigh of Senator Stanford, the millionaire Californian, bearing President Harrison, Mrs. McKee and Baby McKee. The sleigh was decorated with many colored plumes, and was drawn by three horses abreast.

Judge Lawson, of Georgia, returned today. He was accompanied by his wife, and will spend the winter at the Metropolitan hotel.

E. W. B.

COMMITTED TO ECONOMY.

Mr. Holman's Retrenchment Resolutions Passed.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—In the house the unfinished business of yesterday, being a motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered on Mr. Holman's resolutions, was taken up.

Mr. Holman withdrew his motion to reconsider, saying he had come to the conclusion that the second resolution was broad enough to cover any and all proper legal appropriations. It would include all such legislation as private pension bills and the like.

Colonel Henderson, of Iowa, inquired whether a separate vote could be had on each resolution, and, on receiving an affirmative reply, demanded a division of the question. This demand, after consultation with Mr. Dingley, of Maine, he withdrew, but it was immediately repeated by Mr. Tracey, of New York. So the bill was passed, and became the first resolution, which reads as follows:

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The resolution was agreed to—yeas, 164; nays, 93.

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LIEUTENANT STANLEY

A Dashing Officer Who Played a Curious Part in the War.

A SOCIAL LION WITH THE LADIES,

But in the Uniform of a Confederate Soldier, He Was a Spy for the Yankees.

GRIFIN, Ga., January 15.—[Special.]—The Call published a story, which is in the nature of a communication of a certain Lieutenant Stanley, who figured in the war between the states, and the writer wants to know if there is any connection between the published war record of the famous explorer of that name and the dashing lieutenant. He says:

"In the winter of 1862 and 1863 I was a prisoner of war in the city of Baltimore, and by reason of a very bad wound, was allowed to stay at the private house of a prominent physician, and had an insight to private affairs in the city at that stirring time. My benefactor's house was a kind of headquarters for Baltimore confederates and I got acquainted with many of them, and knew how they lavished their money upon every confederate prisoner they had a chance at, while stopping there or passing through the city."

"Shortly after my arrival my friends promised me a treat by bringing around to see me a hero whom they had found, in the person of Lieutenant Stanley, of South Carolina; who, according to his story, had distinguished himself in more battles than had really been fought. He was being fêted from house to house, while he was taking dots and concocting plans for blowing up the federal government and liberating Maryland from the yankees."

"For about a month he ran that schedule, with a few days ahead set all the time for his departure to Richmond with his valuable information, in the meantime wearing a conspicuous confederate uniform, which the confederate ladies had given him for the gallant manner in which he had dispatched the yankee heads in the battles in which he had led the confederates. Time after time I received from him friendly messages, with a promise to call the next day to see me, but he did not come. I was often regaled by the ladies telling me of the many nice, valuable presents Lieutenant Stanley was receiving, swords and pistols enough for a regiment and clothing enough for a brigade, watches, money—and something that was offered was accepted and carried off, and nobody knew where; he did not make his deposits with any of his confederate friends."

"I began to feel that I was snubbed by the hero, and my envy, jealousy and wrath began to rise toward the lieutenant, and, at the risk of my own greatness, I sent him a challenge that the lieutenant was a braggart, a deserter and a spy. I charged him with not being a southerner, and not even being a gentleman; that no true southerner would accept gifts from strangers under the circumstances, more than necessary food and raiment. That he was not a patriot, as he had delayed his return to the south, and that he was a traitor. A post card was evidence from his wearing a confederate uniform at large, where he came in contact daily with federal soldiers, when such dress was not allowable. In short, there was no explanation of the matter, only that he had taken the oath of allegiance and was then a spy. That was the position of the yankees. They both are loud in their praises of the schools of Dawson, and Commissioner Bradwell says he was gratified beyond measure at the thorough way in which everything is managed."

"Monday the grand excursion of Mystic Shriners from New York will roll into the city. They will reach the city pretty early in the morning, and for that reason will not be met by as many of the shriners from Yaarab Temple as they would like. But no efforts have been spared to make the day in the city pleasant, and the members of Yaarab Temple will show them such a welcome as southern hospitality always prompts, especially when in the hearts of Mystic Shriners."

Mr. Will Grady has been very ill out at St. Joseph's infirmary for sometime. He is improved, and is now strong again, and regains his former strength. His mother, Mrs. A. E. Grady, of Brunswick, formerly of Athens, is with him and sits by his side day after day.

Mr. Grady has very many friends here in Atlanta who hope to see him out again in the near future.

Colonel William Glenn returned yesterday from Washington, where he went to attend the shiny conspiracy case, with which the leaders of THE CONSTITUTION are familiar, before the supreme court of the United States. His effort before that august body has brought him a great many complimentary notices from the press throughout the country. He was complimented by distinguished lawyers who heard it, and by several members of the supreme court especially in the hearts of Mystic Shriners.

He only revealed such matters as would prove his fidelity to his new masters without much loss to his reputation, and, as far as he can tell, his track, who soon learned that he was in daily association with federal officers, and had taken the oath requisite in such cases, and that he was not a native of the south, and did not go into the confederate army from South Carolina. He was told after he was detected that he was a spy, and he was given no goods, gifts and presents to the amount of several thousands of dollars from southern sympathizers, after he had taken the oath.

"After being detected in his little game, Lieutenant Grady was never more seen by his southern friends in Baltimore."

A QUEER STATE OF AFFAIRS,

And the People Demand a Change in the Charter of Woodbury.

WOODBURY, Ga., January 15.—[Special.]—The charter of Woodbury needs amending in one respect. By its present provisions there are five councilmen, but no mayor. The councilmen elect one of their number, but he has no authority, we understand, except to call the others together and preside over their deliberations.

Suppose an ordinance is violated—it requires a quorum of the council, which is three, to try the case, and oftentimes it is impossible to get a quorum, and, therefore, they have their private interests to look after and do not care to leave their business. Thus it is that when an offender demands an immediate trial, it cannot be granted, and he has to be tried loose.

The Veterans to Meet.

WAYCROSS, Ga., January 15.—[Special.]—There will be a grand reunion of confederate veterans on the 19th instant in honor of the birth of Robert E. Lee.

Arrangements have been made for a reception and interesting programme at the opera house. The following committees have been appointed: a committee of ladies for general supervision: Mrs. M. E. McNeil, Mrs. W. W. Sterne, Mrs. J. S. Sharpe, Mrs. Eliza E. May, Mrs. L. C. Ladd, Miss Louise Grace and Miss Susie Wideman. Committee on barbecue—Captain E. H. Crawley, Captain J. Knox, Captain P. S. Stevens, Captain M. J. McCall, Captain J. W. Thompson, Captain Ben E. Russell and Colonel R. P. Bird were appointed to assist the general committee.

The letter has just received from Captain T. D. Hart, president of the South Georgia Veterans' Association of Brunswick, accepting an invitation to be present and take part in the cere-

The Morgan County Alliance.

MADISON, Ga., January 15.—[Special.]—At a recent meeting of the Morgan county alliance resolutions were introduced endorsing Watson and the third party. The resolutions were tabled by a member of the alliance to the CONSTITUTION correspondent today. Morgan county farmers are democrats.

An attractive face—the one that belongs to a thoroughly healthy woman. That's what you'll hear that's what you'll say when you take Dr. Pierce's favorite Prescription. The painful disorders that afflict women kind make them—sheen as well as felt. Dull eyes, a blotched or sunken face, and a wasted form follow them.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa furnishes nutriment and aids digestion.

The Tobacco Growers of Ware.

WAYCROSS, Ga., January 15.—[Special.]—All of the stock necessary for organization in the Tobacco Growers' and Manufacturers' Association of Ware has been subscribed; the land and barns are secured and an experienced tobacco grower employed to carry out the work.

Perfect health is seldom found, for impure blood is so general. Food's Sasparilla really does purify the blood and restores to perfect health, when possible. Try it yourself.

Cure all these ailments and weaknesses, regulate and promote the proper functions, quiet the nerves, build up the health and strength—with the "Favours Free"! It does all these things, and more. The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestion improved, melancholy and nervousness dissolved.

For ulcerations, displacements, bearing down sensations, peridical pains, everything that's known as a "female complaint," it's an unfailing remedy—the only one, among all medicines for women, that's guaranteed.

If it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, you have your money back.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

There are funny men; there have been funny men; and there will be funny until the angel Gabriel sounds the bugle blast and gives this funny old world the solemn air of seriousness. But, there are few more funny men than Ernest Womack, the irrepressible joke teller from New-town country.

Womack was at the Kimball yesterday, and, as usual, had a crowd of fun lovers around him all day laughing themselves hoarse at his mirth-provoking yarns. Colonel Womack, of course, makes a success at law. If he had nothing else to tell a joke well, he would succeed at law, but, for truth's sake, he has very many other qualifications than this.

"I don't know what it means," said Colonel Goodwin H. Yancey, of Athens, yesterday. "I don't know whether it has any bearing upon the question at all or not, but this thing is as true as night gospel—the recent change of management in the Athens Banner shuts off all hope of the anti-prohibitionists even gaining a foothold in the paper. The new directors are not only prohibitionists, but leading prohibitionists, and the editor, Mr. T. W. Reed, took a leading hand to defeat the anti's in the last election. I don't know, but it seems that it will be a strict prohibition paper."

Colonel Yancey came over to attend the meeting of the advisory board and he is one of the handsomest and most solidly mounted on the board, too.

Chancellor W. E. Boggs, of the State University, will leave this morning after lecturing last night on "Mutual Philosophy."

He says the university has opened since the Christmas holidays with a very large attendance and is prospering most happily. The course is of higher education in Georgia all say that the day is not far distant when the state legislature will finally realize the great purpose of the institution and give it such endowment as it justly deserves.

"The people of Rome thought several years ago, when they experienced their big flood, that they wouldn't have another for a lifetime, but it was a mistake," said a prominent citizen of the Mountain City yesterday.

"The recent rains have put that city under water again, and there is no telling what damage may result. Rome is such a lively and busy manufacturing center, though these modern days, that she doesn't mind a little thing like an overflow.

She is too big and too busy for that."

At a recent meeting of the directors of Princeton factory in Athens—one of the oldest factories in Georgia—Mr. J. G. Hamilton was re-elected general manager. The directors met at the Kimball house this week. They are Francis Fontaine, of Atlanta; J. G. and Guy Hamilton, of Athens; S. G. McLean, of Thomasville, and J. G. Davant, of Moultrie.

Mr. Collins of Macon, secretary of the state committee to work up the funds for the world's fair, has made out a list of the amounts expected to be raised from Georgia, Georgia having a basis of ten cents per capita. By that list Fulton county will have to ante up about \$8,000. The plan of collecting these is through the companies that already established by the world's fair committee of Georgia.

They are all voluntary contributions, and not assessments.

Governor Norton and State School Commissioner Bradwell have returned from Dawson, where they went by invitation from the board of education to speak on the subject of education and to inspect the schools of that prosperous southern Georgia city.

They both are loud in their praises of the schools of Dawson, and Commissioner Bradwell says he was gratified beyond measure at the thorough way in which everything is managed.

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An effort is being made to settle the matter without going to the courts at all.

The following letter has been mailed to all

Atlanta, Ga., January 14, 1892.—Dear Sir: You have doubtless heard of our closing business. We deeply regret the necessity, but it was best for all concerned.

Our creditors are satisfied of the facts of our condition, and we will ask their cordial concert in our sincere efforts to do the best we can to adjust our affairs with as little loss as possible to any.

For this New York creditors—and we owe much to them—such a settlement cannot be avoided. We solicit your co-operation. We suggest that our New York creditors—and we owe much to them—such a settlement cannot be avoided. We solicit your co-operation. We suggest that our New York creditors—and we owe much to them—such a settlement cannot be avoided. We solicit your co-operation.

We will afford you every facility to understand and to see what is best, and confer with your representatives as with friends.

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MAY BE DEFERRED.

A Receiver for the Atlanta and Florida

May Not Be Appointed.

WHAT WILL BE DONE TODAY.

Colonel John W. Weed, Representing the Bondholders, Arrives in the City. Other Cases Today.

The appointment of a receiver for the Atlanta and Florida will be strongly resisted to-day on the one hand.

On the other it will not be pressed with vigor.

The result, most likely, will be that the entire matter will be deferred for a fortnight.

If it is, in all probability, the funds necessary to liquidate its maturing obligations will be raised, before it comes up again, and the little road will escape a receiver after all.

The master comes up today before Judge Clarke. Captain Harry Jackson, representing the bondholders, will doubtless ask that the appointment of a receiver be deferred for several days, and, as very strenuous objection will be raised, the master will most likely take that direction.

Mr. John W. Weed, the legal representative of the holders of the Atlanta and Florida railroad bonds, arrived in Atlanta from New York yesterday. He will probably appear in court today against the appointment of a receiver.

Mr. E. W. Marsh, one of the largest creditors of the road, said yesterday that he did not desire the appointment of a receiver just yet.

Nothing is done to bring in the receiver.

Another Receiver.

The application of the Metropolitan Rubber Company and the New Jersey Rubber Company for a receiver in the case of the Atlanta Rubber Company will be taken up by Judge Marshall J. Clarke. The application for a receiver are represented by Walter R. Brown and Messrs. Culbreth & Hunt.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 20 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY and SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send your name at once.

Where to Find The Constitution.
THE CONSTITUTION can be found on sale as follows:

New-York—Brentano's, No. 5 Union Square.
Cincinnati—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
Washington—Metropolitan Hotel.

ATLANTA, GA., January 16, 1892.

An Appeal to a Contemporary.
The Charleston News and Courier is very loud in its professions of tariff reform. It is so loud, indeed, that it is vociferous. Two or three times a week the editor feels compelled to call the attention of his readers to the subject, and, for fear that some of them may have grown cold in the cause, he runs over the doctrine as an expert runs over the keys of a piano. Never was seen such enthusiasm for tariff reform. It bubbles up and runs over, and hardly a week passes that the editor fails to read something out of the party.

We have just discovered the secret of this doctrinal activity of The News and Courier. It pretends to be for tariff reform, shaking the bushes in a clamorous manner, yet when it is put to the test it is for protection. In the midst of all its noisy enthusiasm for tariff reform, it, unfortunately for the cause, gives the whole cause of tariff reform away, and declares that a protective duty should be levied on Egyptian fine cotton for the benefit of the sea island cotton planters. If the tariff reform principles of The News and Courier cannot stand the test here, they are worthless. Why should the consumers of fine cotton goods be taxed for the benefit of a handful of sea island cotton planters? This is the whole case of tariff reform in a nutshell, and when The News and Courier is put to the test it turns up as a smiling and complacent protectionist.

The Charleston paper shows by its attitude that if it was printed in Pennsylvania, it would be for protecting iron; if in Ohio that it would be for protecting wool; and so on and so forth to the end of the tariff list. Now, this is not tariff reform nor anything like it; it is protection pure and simple. The tariff reform to which the democratic party is pledged knows no localities or special interests. It is aimed, indeed, at the special interests which enjoy protection at the expense of the taxpayers. Tariff reform means something, or it means nothing. If it is right to protect the sea island cotton planters it is right to protect the iron producers of Pennsylvania and the wool growers of Ohio; but it is not right to protect sea island cotton because tobacco, wool and iron are wrongfully protected.

We want to call The Charleston News and Courier back to the great principle of tariff reform to which the democracy is committed. We do not desire to read it out of the party, but to write it back into the party. Tariff reform is not an ambuscade behind which a few special interests may hide to thrive; it is a principle which means lower taxes and cheaper goods for the people. To that the party is pledged. When The News and Courier pauses in its professions of tariff reform to advocate protection, it discredits its party, gives a black eye to its doctrine, and embarrasses the true tariff reformers, among which there are none more earnest than THE CONSTITUTION.

Protection and the single gold standard—gold monometallism—constitute the republican platform. The News and Courier would do well to get off this platform and stand on the platform of the party of the people. Home rule, tariff reform and financial reform constitute the principal features of that platform. Let The News and Courier cease its protection experiments and take its place with THE CONSTITUTION in favor of tariff reform and other democratic doctrines based on the demands and necessities of the people.

Misrepresenting the Alliance.

The Macon Telegraph, in its issue of yesterday, called attention to a passage in its report from Washington, which stated that the alliance was voted with the republicans against a resolution in favor of economy.

Our contemporary proceeds to ask if the alliance, in spite of their claim for economy, want the government to spend all the money it can lay hands on, and expresses the hope that Colonel Livingston, Mr. Moses, Mr. Winn and Mr. Everett were not among the alliance voting with the republicans.

Now, the whole tenor of this talk is a misrepresentation of the alliance. The alliance masses are democrats, and their congressmen from Georgia, with one exception, are sound democrats. The intimation that the alliance stand with the republicans against economical reform is absurdly inopportune when it is printed the day after Congresswoman Livingston's speech in favor of the Holman resolution providing for the retrenchment of government expenditures and announcing the opposition of the house

to subsidies and bounties. Mr. Livingston represents the alliance, if any man does, and in this notable speech he charged much of the prevailing distress upon the increased taxation made necessary by the government's extravagance. He endorsed the Holman resolution as a democratic and statesmanlike measure, and made an able argument for it.

The so-called alliance men who are likely to favor republican extravagance are really third party men, and not democratic alliance men.

It is perhaps useless to suggest to Old Potty that fair dealing is the best policy, and that its labored misrepresentation of the alliance will recoil upon its own head.

The Good Old Way.

Commander Evans, of the Yorktown, appears to be a man of determination and pluck.

When the roughs at Valparaiso stoned the ship's gig at the landing, Evans did not withdraw his men, and sit sulking in his cabin, to await the result of his report of the affair. On the contrary, he allowed his men to go on shore as usual, and notified the Chilean authorities that if they failed to protect his sailors the Yorktown's guns would defend them against assault. This brought a prompt apology, and the Americans were let alone.

The incident reminds one of the early days of the republic, when our naval officers were always ready to turn a broadside loose for the protection of their flag and the rights of American citizenship. What we lacked in diplomacy in those days we more than made up in manhood.

British naval officers to this day stick to this good old policy. They are veritable bulldogs, ready for a row whenever and wherever an Englishman is unjustly assailed. They never doubt and daily, and lose time waiting for instructions. They hold that they are under orders to fight whenever an enemy shows his teeth.

If CHICAGO doesn't see what she wants she asks for it. The world's fair will have to be at Atlanta next time.

UNCLE JERRY RUSK should warn his cold waves over before serving them to the public.

PAPPY HARRISON has evidently applied David's gag rules to Son Russell.

THE DEMOCRATIC party of New York is now solid as that of Georgia.

IPMILLS goes to the senate he will revise his opinion of Hill.

THERE IS A LULL IN DEMOCRATIC ENDORSEMENT OF REPUBLICAN ABUSE OF DAVID B. HILL. THE ENTERPRISING EDITORS HAVE DISCOVERED THAT THOSE FULMINATIONS WERE INEVITABLY FOLLOWED BY LOUD DEMOCRATIC APPLAUSE FOR DAVID B.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE FAMINE in many Russian provinces has stopped all business, except the wholesale stealing carried on by the officials.

THE WEATHER PROPHETS MAY SAY WHAT THEY PLEASE, BUT IT IS NOT LIKELY THAT THERE WILL BE MUCH SEVERE WEATHER IN THE SOUTH DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE WINTER.

EDITOR ALDRICH AND "MAX O'RELL" fell into the found in the Baptist church at Grand Rapids, Mich., the other night. Aldrich was advancing to introduce O'Rell to the audience when the mishap occurred. The two scrambled out, and after some delay the lecture was delivered to a smiling crowd.

STRAWS IN THE WIND.

FOLLED AGAIN.

To prove how great a cheat is fame, The unknown writer penned A poem, and tucked Riley's name, Quite nicely, to the end.

"And now," quoth he, with bitter spleen, "I'll fool 'em all"—twas funny:

He sent it to a magazine And Riley got the money!

MONEY IN THE BUSINESS.

EXCITED SUBSCRIBERS—The citizens are going to tar and feather you!

EDITOR—Ho-ho! I'll go into the show business as the wild man from Deadville. Didn't tell you there was money in the newspaper business!

THE SUNNY SOUTH makes its appearance in a new and improved form. It is now a sixteen-page, six-column paper, handsomely illustrated, and printed from new type. Its appearance is quite attractive.

OF COURSE THEY DO.

Even dead men advertise. Who laughs?

We'll prove the statement's right:

Behold the lengthy epitaphs Upon their tombstones white!

THE EDITOR OF THE ADEL NEWS makes this cheerful—

—Those who turned their voices to sing tener at the funeral of the ADEL News, and our exchanges that left space for its obituary, when we took it, will please consider themselves disappointed as the paper will be published by the same soon, as usual."

CLEM G. MOORE has resumed control of The Crawfordville Democrat, and T. C. Moore, late of The Democrat, is now associated with The Warrenton Clipper.

THE MAGIC OF A NAME.

Citizen—Well, you were endorsed for governor by the citizens' meeting last night.

Editor—I heard about it. lively meeting, wasn't it?

Citizen—You're right it was. We had one barrel of corn whisky, six lights, one lynching, three men were tarred and feathered, and then we set the house on fire.

Editor—O, the magic of a name!

THE FLOODS HAVE HAD NO VISIBLE EFFECT ON THE HOME TRIBUNE. Editor Martin is in the swim.

LEADING EDITORIALS.

WHY NOT WATTERSON?

From The New York Herald, Dem.

If the west is to have the nomination, for instance, there is Gray, of Indiana; or Campbell, of Ohio; or Vilas, of Wisconsin; or Morrison, of Illinois. If the border union states are looked to there is German, of Maryland; or Wilson, of West Virginia; or Carlisle, of Kentucky; or, if, foreseeing the future, we are to look to the north, Winfield, of New England; democratic, that section were to be wisely gratified with a nonentity, there is the gallant and brilliant Russell, of Massachusetts; or the astute Phelps, of Vermont; or the sage father of revenue reform, Welles, of Connecticut. Or, if an eastern democratic state were to have it, there is McPherson, of New Jersey.

There is sound statesmanship and "good politics" in this. The editor of the ADEL News is right in his contention that the mass of educated men need to be taught to become efficient men of affairs, and in this view the dead languages have but very limited relations with modern life, compared with the tongues taught at West Point. West Point does not believe in the theory of literary training which doubles Cape Horn to reach California when there is a rail road across the continent. We have given up trying to cartridge to impress the way to Rome; it believes that the shortest road to a knowledge of sound English is by the study of sound English books, by the largest familiarity with and study of English authors, from Shakespeare, Bacon and Burke down to Tennyson and Daniel Webster. English poetry, political and general history, political economy, international law, English eloquence, etc., are all taught in the schools, and the power of a live spirit. The mass of ignorant and uneducated men need to be taught to become efficient men of affairs, and in this view the dead languages have but very limited relations with modern life, compared with the tongues taught at West Point.

THE ALLIANCE is fairly asked: "Why should not the alliance continue to support the party, whose representatives are thrown much into cultivated society, adequate for the duties, opportunities and emergencies of the country doctors, lawyers, clergymen and men of affairs into which the mass of college graduates are converted?"

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DEATH.

WHAT'LL YOU GIVE?

Bids for the Encampment Site Now in Order.

ADVISORY BOARD CALLS FOR THE ANTE.

A Busy Session of the New Board Yesterday Lasting Until Dark—To Meet Again February 2d.

The new military advisory board of Georgia met for the first time yesterday in the office of Adjutant General Kell at the statehouse.

They knocked right down to business from the start by declaring that what should be done must be with closed doors, and each member must keep dark all their deliberations until a full report could be formally made to the governor.

This was done to be in accordance with a strict military idea about things. It was regarded against all military law that a subordinate should be allowed to talk about the matters that come up in session until the whole body reported in a military style to the governor.

All of the new board were present but two—Captain Irwin, of Washington, and Captain Walton, of Rome. The latter was detained in account of the high water in the Hill City. Those present were:

Colonel John McIntosh Kell, adjutant and inspector general; A. J. West, quartermaster general; Colonel William Garrard, of Savannah; Colonel Edward L. Wright, of Albany; Colonels W. L. Calhoun, of Atlanta; Colonel Goodloe H. McCleary, of Athens; Captain J. L. Hardwick, of Macon; Captain J. S. Thomas, of Brunswick, and Captain H. B. McMaster, of Waynesboro.

Adjutant and Inspector General Kell was made president of the meeting and Captain J. L. Hardwick was placed at the secretary's desk.

As to the Next Encampment.

As the next military encampment, the first that was decided to be made, the site a permanent one.

It was questioned by some members of the board whether it would be wise to make it permanent unless there should be some guarantee given that the annual appropriation would be kept up to it by the next legislature.

We'll make it permanent and take the risk,

it was said, to have been the policy.

There were several propositions from cities all around awaiting the consideration of the committee.

Griffin wants the site and submits it. Dalton, too, has a good offer, too.

Mr. Charley Davis set forth the claims of the people of Warm Springs. He offered splendid grounds, well laid off for an encampment, and urged the advisability of having the encampment where the beauty of the Warm Springs water could be enjoyed. He made a proposal in behalf of Warm Springs.

There were other bids. Chickamauga thinks we ought to have the permanent encampment. The Crawfish Springs Land Company, of that place, gave \$5,000 last year to the encampment, and they think they should claim it as a permanent thing.

We'll have a showing, and it is said, will make a good offer.

Atlanta's time to speak has not come yet, but Colonel Joseph Thompson, of the Piedmont Exposition Company, says she will speak right emphatically when she does lay a proposition before the board.

Advertising for Offers.

There will be an advertisement placed in the following Georgia newspapers at an early date, calling for propositions and bids for the permanent campsite of the Georgia State Exposition. The Macon Telegraph, The Augusta Chronicle, The Columbus Enquirer, etc.

These bids are to be mailed to the advisory board in sealed papers between now and the 1st of February.

The Final Decision.

In the afternoon the board met to discuss the location of the permanent campsite grounds. This brought out quite a lengthy discussion, and all the details had to be entered into.

Several reports were filed by the committees from the old board and read.

One of them reviewed the entire work of the board in establishing and running the last encampment. It was a full and running report.

Among other things it shows where the twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for the encampment went.

It will be remembered that a sensation was attempted to be aroused over the expenditure of this money soon after the encampment.

The report, which was made by Captain Price Gilber, Colonel C. M. Wyche and Colonel William Garrard, goes on to account for every penny of the money. It shows that the encampment cost more than any one might have expected.

\$700 was paid to Adjutant General Kell for work he did on other sections.

A good sum went to the encampment of cavalry at Savannah, and the rest was spent in buying camp costs, stoves, tent floors, stables and other equipments which had to be supplied on a vast scale. A good deal of money went for hospital stores and the like.

The report compliments Lieutenant Satter-

Established Facts:

That the ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the oldest and purest baking powder, and the greatest in leavening strength.

That it is free from every injurious substance.

That it makes lighter, sweeter, more nutritious and healthful food than any other.

The Royal Baking Powder Company refines its own cream of tartar in its own mammoth refinery, and thus insures its unvarying quality.

There is used in the manufacture of the Royal Baking Powder more than half of all the cream of tartar consumed in the United States for all purposes. This is required and must be chemically pure, and chemically pure cream of tartar could not be obtained in the markets of this country or Europe, which necessitated the building of special works, and the employment of special processes.

All other baking powders, when analyzed, show traces of lime and sulphuric acid, which arise from the impurities of the materials bought in the market, which their manufacturers use.

This is why the Royal Baking Powder is the only absolutely pure baking powder made.

the work of conducting the encampment most highly, and everybody knows it is a well deserved compliment.

Two Brass Guns.
A party of Barnsillites appeared before the board and asked the use of two brass cannon, now at Albany and Macon, for the cadets at Barnsillite Institute.

The board decided to let them have the guns, to teach the boys field movements.

A dark last evening the board adjourned until the 2d day of February, when another meeting will be held to open the sealed bids for the encampment site.

The board will go slowly and cautiously, and not hastily about this matter. One thing which acted against last year's encampment was the order to companies to bring not less than a certain number.

This year there will be an order of this kind, too, but it is apt to read "not more than" a certain stipulated number.

THE CITY HALL.

Two Committees Held Meetings Yesterday.

Construction of the New Reservoir.

The finance committee held a meeting in the express office yesterday morning.

The principal object of the meeting was to discuss the apportionments for the different departments for 1892.

The various departments of the city's interests and the amount required for expenses and improvement expenditures were mapped out and debated at length, but nothing definite was done.

Another meeting of the committee will be held after the council meets Monday, and the appointment matter settled.

The committee was at the express office, and the new board were present but two—Captain Irwin, of Washington, and Captain Walton, of Rome. The latter was detained in account of the high water in the Hill City. Those present were:

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As to the Next Encampment.

The tax committee held a session yesterday for the purpose of considering applications for license, etc.

A long list of small petitions from peddlers and fruit merchants were read and disposed of according to merit and circumstances. No business of special importance was transacted.

The New Reservoir.

Extensive preparations are being made for the opening of the new reservoir at the upper water station.

Captain Clayton, city engineer, and two appraisers were engaged yesterday in condemning and assessing the value of a number of lots affected by the construction of the reservoir that are not the property of the city.

RUNNING AGAIN.

The Western and Atlantic and the Other Roads Resume Their Schedules.

The railroads are running smoothly again.

There was not a hitch in the schedules of the Georgia Pacific yesterday. The train ran in from Birmingham on schedule time, running at 10 o'clock, and the trains went out at their regular hours with no delay.

A message was received early yesterday morning that the Queen and Crescent was safe between Birmingham and New Orleans, and also between Birmingham and Shreveport.

This morning the Georgia Pacific, and the two steamers were notified on to go to get through tickets to New Orleans as fast as they could.

It was a relief to many a traveler, for the town was full of people going west by this route, and the trains leaving Atlanta yesterday were all crowded.

There were several propositions from cities all around awaiting the consideration of the committee.

Griffin wants the site and submits it. Dalton, too, has a good offer, too.

Mr. Charley Davis set forth the claims of the people of Warm Springs. He offered splendid grounds, well laid off for an encampment, and urged the advisability of having the encampment where the beauty of the Warm Springs water could be enjoyed. He made a proposal in behalf of Warm Springs.

There were other bids. Chickamauga thinks we ought to have the permanent encampment. The Crawfish Springs Land Company, of that place, gave \$5,000 last year to the encampment, and they think they should claim it as a permanent thing.

We'll have a showing, and it is said, will make a good offer.

Atlanta's time to speak has not come yet, but Colonel Joseph Thompson, of the Piedmont Exposition Company, says she will speak right emphatically when she does lay a proposition before the board.

Advertising for Offers.

There will be an advertisement placed in the following Georgia newspapers at an early date, calling for propositions and bids for the permanent campsite of the Georgia State Exposition. The Macon Telegraph, The Augusta Chronicle, The Columbus Enquirer, etc.

These bids are to be mailed to the advisory board in sealed papers between now and the 1st of February.

The Final Decision.

In the afternoon the board met to discuss the location of the permanent campsite grounds. This brought out quite a lengthy discussion, and all the details had to be entered into.

Several reports were filed by the committees from the old board and read.

One of them reviewed the entire work of the board in establishing and running the last encampment. It was a full and running report.

Among other things it shows where the twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for the encampment went.

It will be remembered that a sensation was attempted to be aroused over the expenditure of this money soon after the encampment.

The report, which was made by Captain Price Gilber, Colonel C. M. Wyche and Colonel William Garrard, goes on to account for every penny of the money. It shows that the encampment cost more than any one might have expected.

\$700 was paid to Adjutant General Kell for work he did on other sections.

Mr. Eugene Anderson, trainmaster for the Central railroad, was in the city yesterday.

Major T. E. G. H. M. Hardwick, chief engineer of the Georgia and Northern, has been out of the city for several days looking after the interests of the line.

Mr. Van Hoke, son and private secretary of General Hoke, the president of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad, is in the city and will live here in future.

A DARING RACKET.

Some One Summons the Fire Department Out When There Is a Fire.

The fire department was called to box 32 about 6:30 P.M.

Just an hour before, it had been summoned to the same box and the firemen thought that the former fire had broken out again.

But the second time they were referred to the warehouse, corner Forsyth and Hunter streets. They reached it and all was quiet and dark.

The alarm was turned in by Officer Patterson. Some one came running up from Forsyth street shouting fire very vigorously and called to Watchman Shroud, at the High building to turn on the alarm, that the warehouse was burning.

Officer Patterson, who was near by, promptly summoned the department.

Shroud supposed that it was Officer Bowie who shouted to him. It developed afterwards that Bowie knew nothing of it. The work was done by some mischievous daredevil, and policeman and firemen are highly indignant at it.

Mr. G. E. Stillwell, of the street car company, was present at the scene of the fire.

He advised them to go ahead with the work they had been employed to do.

"The company is as fully prepared today in this, and all other parts of its territory, to serve the public with characteristic safety and expedition as at any time within the last twenty-five years, and will continue to do business at the old stand."

NOT SETTLED YET.

The Strike of Express Messengers Still Goes On.

SUPERINTENDENT MAYS HAS A WORD,

And Gives the Express Company's Side of the Story, But It Is No Means Settled.

There were no new developments in the express strike situation yesterday.

The status of affairs remains almost unchanged, except that the express company is substituting new men for the strikers as fast as they can.

It's not every applicant for a messenger's position that the company is willing to employ, and it's not every applicant who can furnish the necessary recommendations to make the required bond.

This makes an express strike more difficult to settle than a strike of unskilled laboring men.

The striking men are very quiet, making no demonstration whatever. They spend most of the time around the express office, on Wall street, waiting for a culmination of the strike.

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PONDER'S CASE.

He Was Not Given a Hearing on an Application for Bail.

A DAMAGE SUIT COMPROMISED.

The James Case Still Before Judge Clark. Several Damage Suits Filed—Other Court News.

Walter Ponder will, in all probability, remain in jail until his case comes up for trial. He is charged with rape—a crime punishable by death—and the law of Georgia provides that bail will not be allowed in such cases until directed by a judge of the superior court after a hearing of the case.

A few days ago, Ponder's attorney, Mr. Thomas W. Latham, made application to Judge Richard H. Clark to be allowed to make bond for his client.

A hearing of this application was set for yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the superior courtroom.

Several witnesses in the case, including Mrs. Britain, were in the courtroom at that hour, ready to give their evidence.

Ponder was also present anxious for an examination.

A letter from Dr. T. O. Powell, of the state lunatic asylum, was presented by Solicitor Hill. The letter stated that Zetta Clark, unable to be brought to Atlanta to testify in the case.

Dr. Greene was introduced by the defense. He examined the girl before she was carried to Milledgeville, and the result of his investigation was decidedly favorable to Ponder.

Judge Clark, however, decided that the hearing could not go on without Zetta Clark, who is the state's principal witness. Ponder was sent back to jail to wait until the girl can come to Atlanta, or until the case comes to trial.

Admitted to the Bar.

Mr. Lowry P. Arnold was admitted to the bar by Judge Richard H. Clark yesterday. He stood a most creditable examination before the committee appointed to examine him, consisting of E. N. Broyles, Eugene M. Mitchell, Judge J. A. Anderson and John M. Slaton.

Young Mr. Arnold is the son of Colonel Reuben Arnold, and comes of a family of lawyers, whose names have been distinguished among the legal talent of Georgia and Tennessee. He has just attained his majority, and begins his career in the legal profession with the brightest of prospects.

The Watts Case.

The Watts case, which was nonsuited in Judge Van Epps' court on Wednesday, will be carried to the supreme court. The case is one which may be pointed to in future as a precedent, and the final result of it is awaited with interest by all lawyers who practice in damage cases. The decision reached in it, will finally determine whether a tresspasser can recover damages or not.

The Courts Yesterday.

None of the courts did much business yesterday. Judge Marshall J. Clarke was busy with the Tolleson case all day, and will probably take up a day or two next week. It will not be resumed until Monday, as Judge Clarke will sit in chambers today.

Judge Richard Clark heard the Ponder case, which Van Epps will conclude with the Bailey case, which will be concluded today.

The suit of Mrs. Mary A. George against the East Tennessee road was begun in Judge Westmoreland's court yesterday morning. But while a jury was being drawn the case was compromised. The road pays Mrs. George \$4,500. She is the widow of Raleigh D. George, who was killed near the East Tennessee shops last summer. George was a conductor on the East Tennessee, and was killed in a collision with a yard engine.

Suits for Damage.

A suit was filed in the superior court yesterday by Kitchell against the Atlanta and West Point for \$10,000. The attorney in the case is John H. Stewart.

R. J. Walden, a fruit dealer, sues the Richmond and Danville for \$300 damage, for wetting some oranges.

A motion was made in the superior court yesterday to not press the true bill against John H. James, charging him with perjury. Solicitor Hill objected to the case being no pressed until the evidence could be heard, and it was denied.

Bob Billings, a negro forger, was carried to the Chattahoochee Brick Company's works yesterday to serve a two years' sentence.

Henry Brown, a negro moonshiner, was sent to jail yesterday but gave bond and was released.

AT THE

Commissioner Nesbitt to Speak—Bank Bonds Being Filed with the Governor.

Commissioner Nesbitt has received a letter from his friends, the farmers of Troup county, inviting him to go there on next Wednesday to address them agricultural matters.

He is sick at Marietta, but is improving, and will probably be recovered in time to go down to LaGrange on the day mentioned, and has, therefore, accepted the invitation.

Commissioner Nesbitt is receiving many similar invitations, and is giving a very large number of practical talks on agriculture throughout the state.

The Third National bank, of Columbus, sent in its bond to the governor yesterday, as did also the Southern Bank of the state of Georgia. The Brunswick bank has been made a depositor for Georgia.

Among the widow of prominent Georgia leaders who will draw pensions from the state this year are Mr. Thomas R. Cobb, of Athens, and Mrs. A. E. Grady, widow of Major W. S. Grady, who was the father of the late Henry W. Grady. If any pension will be given that will call forth a hearty approval than these two from every heart in Georgia, they are not known.

A bilious trouble is no bubble, But a very serious matter. The very best means of cure is Bile Beans; To the winds all such ailments they scatter.

"Throw physic to the dogs," and use Angostura Bitters, if you desire good digestion, and a healthy appetite. Sole manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Whether the prevailing epidemic is a gripe, a catarrhal cold, or a type of amebic bronchitis, there is one thing certain, Ayer's Cherry Balsam is the most reliable and universally popular remedy for it. It loosens the cough, starts the phlegm, and promotes expectoration. It is prompt to act, sure to cure.

Office Supplies
of every kind at John M. Miller's, Open House Block, Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. Jan 10th

Bill Arp's New Book. 250 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. Price \$1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to the Constitution. A superb Christmas present.

PERSONAL.

I have a handsome assortment of etchings, engravings and water colors, and the finest stock of picture frames in the state. Sam Walker, 10 Marietta street.

Bill Arp's New Book.

250 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. The price is \$1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to the Constitution. Dec 30th if

It is better to take Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil when that decline in health begins—the decline which precedes the assumption—that our health for the germ to very quickly grow in our lungs. The farce-comedy is better than the mistake of the elder Clark's surer. The saying is truer than that the son was truer than the father ever.

But then John hat is it to prevent consumption?

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BROWN, Chemists, 123 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.50.

39



We have the only complete optical manufactory in the southern states. We grind the celebrated "Perfected Crystal" Spectacles and Eyeglasses; first made.

KILLIAM & MOORE, Scientific Opticians. 44 Old Capitol Building, Opposite Postoffice.

READ THIS.

WE HAVE 8 BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON WINDSOR street, between Georgia Avenue and Edens street, only 300 feet from the Cooper street electric line. Terms \$50 cash, balance \$10 per month, no interest. Price \$450. You cannot let this opportunity pass. Secure a home before it is too late. There is a new fence around them. Call on or address,

HAMPTON & HERMAN, Real Estate Brokers, 2 S. Broad Street, Jan 10th

10

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PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND SPECIALISTS,
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Specialists in Chemistry, Medicine and Blood Diseases.

EP-Consults by mail or express, securely packed, free from risk. Guarantees to cure quickly, safely, and permanently.

The most widely and favorably known specialists in the United States. Their long experience, remarkable skill and unusual success in the treatment and cure of Nervous, Chronic and Surgical Diseases, entitle these eminent physicians to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere. They guarantee:

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES; specifically diagnosed and satisfactorily cured.

NEVROUS, DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield readily to their skilful treatment.

HYDROCELE AND VARICOCELE permanently and successfully cured in every case.

SPHYLIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emotions, Deafness, Epilepsy, etc. Women, all sex and certain disorders peculiar to either sex positively cured, as well as all functional disorders that result from youthful folly or the excess of maturing nature.

STRUCTURE guaranteed permanently cured. TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dread. Its permanence guaranteed.

DRS. BETTS paired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, uniting them for a better study of medicine.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical difficulty, quickly assisted.

A friendly letter or call may save you future suffering and shame and add golden years to life.

No letter answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address, or call on

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W. F. SHELLMAN,
REAL ESTATE,

No. 16 East Wall Street, Kimball House

Several choice lots in line of improvements, less than 1½ miles from carshed, from \$250 to \$300 on easy terms. Surrounding property has sold for double the amount.

3 house renting for \$12 month, with room for 3 more, only \$1,000. Another bargain.

More than 6 acres, with electric line on both sides of street, \$1,000 per acre.

Cherry st., south side, near public school and convenient to electric car lines, only \$400.

2 brick Ivy st. houses, lot, near in, only \$500.

Large brick Ivy st. lot, near in, only \$500.

Call on me for all information and show property.

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